

Population
Education
Workforce
Transportation
Government
Real Estate
Public Utilities
Quality of Life



UTAH FACTS 2006



UTAH
LIFE ELEVATED



UTAH FACTS 2006

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POPULATION



UTAH EXPERIENCED THE FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH in the state's history in 2005, adding 78,159 people for a total population of 2,547,389 and a growth rate of 3.2 percent. In-migration accounted for 52 percent (40,647) of the 2005 population growth, driven in large part by Utah's current economic expansion.

The state's demographics are unique in the United States. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah has the nation's highest fertility rate at 20.5 births for each 1,000 in Utah's population—compared with a national average of 14.0—while the state's death rate of 5.4 per thousand people is the second lowest among the states—compared with a national average of 8.3. Utah also has the youngest population (a median age of just over 28 years), the highest percentage of married households, and the largest average household size (3.01 persons per household) of any state. It is anticipated that these dynamics will create a young and growing workforce for the state's future. By the year 2030, the state's median age is expected to rise to 32, while the national average is expected to increase from 36 to 39. (National Center for Health Statistics, USCDC, January 2005.)

- HIGHLIGHTS**

 - Median Age **27.9 years**
 - Birth Rate **20.5 births**/1,000 population
 - Death Rate **5.4 deaths**/1,000 population
 - Household Size **3.13 persons**/household
 - **76 percent** of Utah's populace lives in Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Weber Counties
- Youngest in U.S.

Highest in U.S.

Second lowest in U.S.

Largest in U.S.

RAPID GROWTH

These characteristics combine to reinforce Utah's ongoing trend of rapid population growth, which for the next three decades is estimated at more than twice the national average, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. During the 1990s, Utah's population grew from 1.73 million to 2.25 million, an average annual rate of 2.4 percent. From 2001 to 2005, the state's population grew from 2.25 million to 2.55 million—an increase of 320,000. Utah's population is projected to grow to 2.83 million in 2010, 3.49 million in 2020 and 4.10 million in 2030.

The most significant contributor to Utah's population growth is natural increase (the amount annual births exceed annual deaths). Natural increase is expected to account for about 80 percent of the state's predicted population increase of 1.5 million over the next 30 years. Net in-migration to the state (the number of people moving in versus the number leaving the state) is predicted to account for the remaining approximately 20 percent (300,000) of the state's population growth.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Utah is home to 29 diverse counties, but the greatest concentration of the state's population is clustered in a relatively narrow four-county region bordered by the Wasatch mountain range. As of 2003, more than 1.93 million residents lived in one of these four counties—more than 75 percent of the state's overall population of 2.55 million. Salt Lake County is the state's largest population center, with 978,285 residents, followed by Utah County (456,073); Davis County (278,278); and Weber County (213,684).

The counties with the largest current growth rates are led by Washington County (39.5 percent growth from 2004 to 2005; 6.9 percent annual average growth from 2000 to 2005), led by booming St. George and surrounding communities; Wasatch County (29.6 percent 2004-2005; 5.3 percent 2000-2005); Tooele County (25.5 percent 2004-2005; 4.6 percent 2000-2005); Utah County (22.6 percent 2004-2005; 4.2 percent 200-2005), led by the rapidly growing north end; and Summit County (20.8 percent 2004-2005; 3.8 percent 2000-2005), anchored by strong growth in the areas surrounding Park City.



UTAH POPULATION ESTIMATES BY COUNTY

COUNTY	CENSUS 2000	2004	2005	PERCENT CHANGE 04-05	PERCENT CHANGE 00-05	AARC
Beaver	6,005	6,308	6,341	0.5%	5.3%	1.0%
Box Elder	42,745	44,654	45,304	1.5%	5.7%	1.1%
Cache	91,391	100,182	103,564	3.4%	12.7%	2.4%
Carbon	20,422	19,385	19,338	-0.2%	-5.2%	-1.1%
Daggett	921	954	963	0.9%	3.2%	0.6%
Davis	238,994	268,916	278,278	3.5%	15.9%	3.0%
Duchesne	14,371	14,933	15,237	2.0%	5.8%	1.1%
Emery	10,860	10,493	10,491	0.0%	-2.7%	-0.5%
Garfield	4,735	4,625	4,703	1.7%	-1.3%	-0.3%
Grand	8,485	8,611	8,826	2.5%	3.4%	0.7%
Iron	33,779	38,925	41,397	6.4%	21.5%	4.0%
Juab	8,238	8,826	8,974	1.7%	8.0%	1.5%
Kane	6,046	6,056	6,211	2.6%	2.9%	0.6%
Millard	12,405	13,127	13,171	0.3%	5.7%	1.1%
Morgan	7,129	8,249	8,516	3.2%	18.6%	3.5%
Piute	1,435	1,366	1,368	0.1%	-4.7%	-1.0%
Rich	1,961	2,069	2,062	-0.3%	5.5%	1.1%
Salt Lake	898,387	955,166	978,285	2.4%	8.4%	1.6%
San Juan	14,413	14,353	14,571	1.5%	1.5%	0.3%
Sanpete	22,763	25,043	25,454	1.6%	11.4%	2.2%
Sevier	18,842	19,415	19,649	1.2%	3.8%	0.7%
Summit	29,736	35,090	36,283	3.4%	20.8%	3.8%
Tooele	40,735	50,075	52,133	4.1%	25.5%	4.6%
Uintah	25,224	26,224	26,883	2.5%	6.3%	1.2%
Utah	368,536	437,627	456,073	4.2%	22.6%	4.2%
Wasatch	15,215	19,177	19,999	4.3%	29.6%	5.3%
Washington	90,354	117,316	127,127	8.4%	39.5%	6.9%
Wayne	2,509	2,518	2,504	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.1%
Weber	196,533	209,547	213,684	2.0%	8.2%	1.6%
State of Utah	2,233,169	2,469,230	2,547,389	3.2%	13.4%	2.5%

NOTES: 1. Totals may not add due to rounding. 2. AARC is the Average Annual Rate of Change.
SOURCES: 1. April 1, 2000: U.S. Census Bureau. 2. July 2000-2005: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
CITY POPULATION COUNTS:
2003 AND 2004 POPULATION ESTIMATES

CITY	CENSUS 2003	2004	CHANGE 03-04	AARC CHANGE 00-04
Salt Lake City	180,651	178,605	-1.1%	-0.4%
West Valley City	111,173	112,678	0.7%	0.9%
Provo	105,410	99,624	-3.3%	1.3%
Sandy	89,625	89,979	0.4%	0.4%
West Jordan	84,165	89,011	5.8%	6.8%
Orem	87,566	88,619	1.2%	1.2%
Ogden	78,532	78,519	-0.0%	0.4%
Layton	60,699	61,205	0.8%	1.1%
Taylorsville	58,239	58,179	-0.1%	0.3%
St. George	56,524	59,780	5.8%	4.7%
Logan	43,675	45,517	1.2%	1.6%
Murray	43,658	43,328	-0.8%	6.2%
Bountiful	41,340	41,173	-0.4%	-0.1%
Roy	35,245	35,308	0.2%	1.8%
South Jordan	34,376	36,791	7.0%	5.7%
Draper	30,419	32,219	5.9%	6.3%
Riverton	29,355	30,119	2.6%	4.8%
Tooele	27,147	27,903	2.8%	5.5%
Midvale	27,222	27,019	-0.7%	0.0%
Clearfield	27,146	26,388	2.9%	2.2%
Pleasant Grove	25,078	27,116	8.1%	3.7%
Lehi	23,082	25,655	11.2%	7.8%
Spanish Fork	22,659	22,839	0.8%	3.1%
American Fork	22,700	22,387	-1.4%	0.5%
Cedar City	21,761	22,224	2.1%	2.0%
Springville	21,498	21,507	0.0%	1.3%
South Salt Lake	21,673	21,510	-0.8%	-0.6%
Kaysville	21,386	20,964	2.0%	2.5%
Holladay	19,485	19,311	-0.9%	7.3%
Brigham City	17,361	17,149	-1.2%	-0.4%
Clinton	15,294	16,447	7.5%	6.9%
North Ogden	16,089	16,328	1.5%	2.1%
Syracuse	14,180	16,158	13.9%	14.5%
South Ogden	14,975	15,130	1.0%	1.3%
Centerville	14,749	14,670	-0.5%	0.1%
Payson	14,580	14,542	-0.3%	3.4%
Farmington	13,407	12,996	3.2%	5.3%
Highland	11,141	12,332	10.7%	10.8%
Washington	10,496	11,521	9.5%	8.9%

Source: 2006 Economic Report to the Governor, Table 21

UTAH CITIES

As of 2004, 39 Utah cities had populations that exceeded 10,000—including 12 cities in Salt Lake County, nine in Utah County, eight in Davis Counties, and four in Weber County. The state's five largest cities include Salt Lake City (178,605), West Valley City (112,678), Provo (99,624), Sandy (89,979) and West Jordan (89,011).

The Utah cities with the highest growth rates from 2000-2004 include Her-
riman (38.5 percent), Saratoga Springs (28.8), Syracuse (13.9), Cedar Hills
(13.5), Eagle Mountain (12.6), Lehi (11.2), Highland (10.7), Washington (9.5),
West Point (8.7) and Pleasant Grove (8.1). Over the next several years, several
significant planned development projects are expected to add substantially
to the populations of southern Salt Lake County and northern Utah County, as
well as Summit and Washington Counties.

For detailed population and demographic information, please contact the
Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, State Capitol Complex, Suite
E210, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2210; phone (801)538-1027.

Sources:
2006 Economic Report to the Governor, pp. 15-27
<http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/ERG2006.html>
Governor's Office of Planning & Budget, State Capitol Complex, Suite E210, SLC, UT 801-538-1027:
State Pop Estimates: <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/UPEC/04StatePop.pdf>
State & County Pop Estimates: <http://www.governor.utah.gov/dea/UPEC/04PopbyCounty.pdf>

76 percent of Utah's populace lives
in Salt Lake, Utah, Davis and Weber Counties

EDUCATION



UTAH'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS have developed practical and innovative approaches to educating the state's growing workforce. The state's dedicated teachers and administrators and its quality school systems provide a wealth of educational opportunities, from kindergarten through higher education. Utah consistently ranks among the nation's leading states for the percentage of its population 25 years and older who have completed high school. In 2003, the state ranked fifth, at 90 percent.

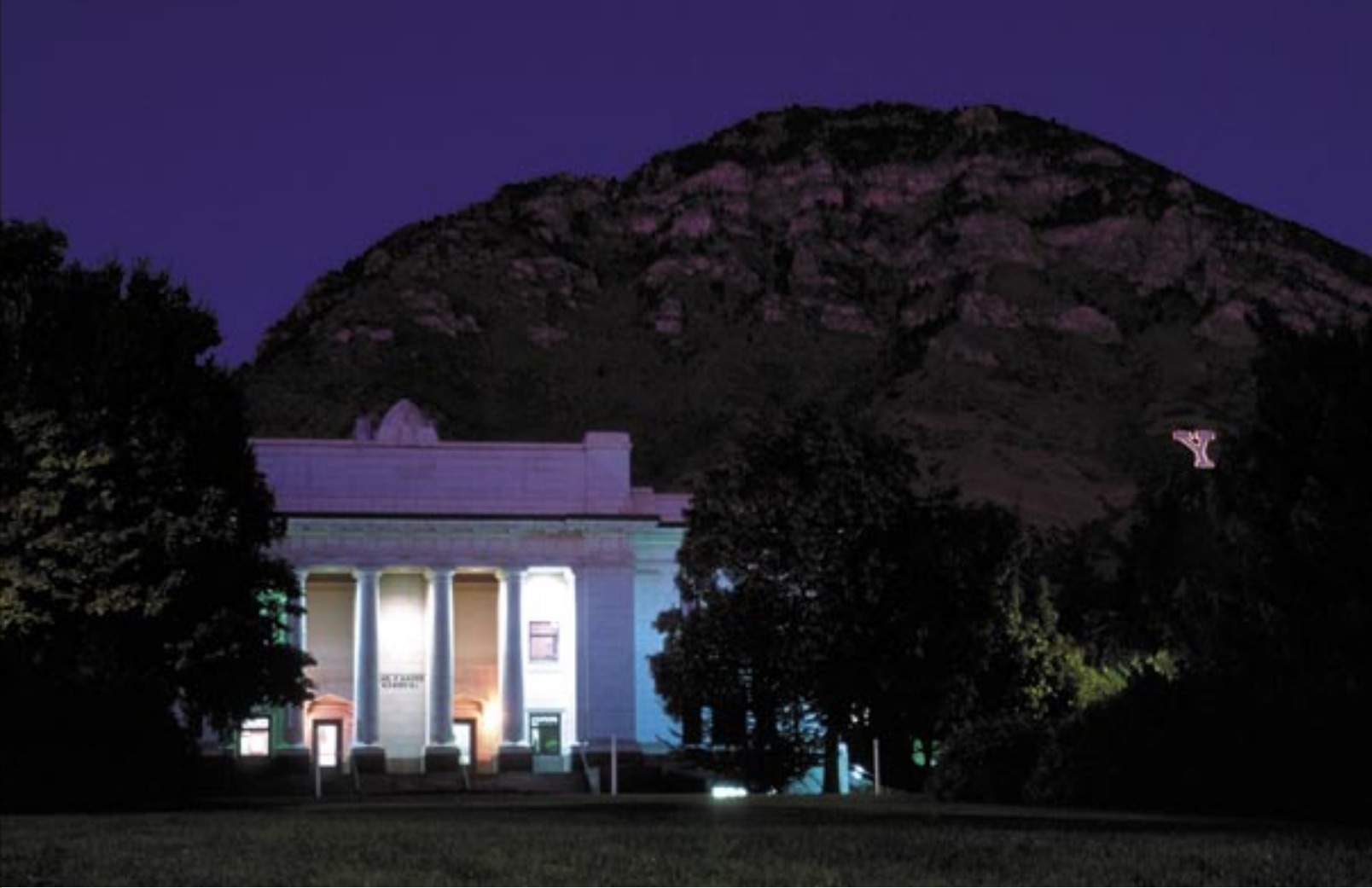
Utahns also care about the quality of higher education in the state. Utah ranks second in the nation for per capita higher education funding, according to *Sourcebook*.

Utah is committed to bringing the benefits of technology into the classroom. According to the Utah Education Network and the U.S. Department of Commerce, 93 percent of Utah schools have classroom Internet access, compared with the national average of 84.2 percent.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Utah ranks fifth in the U.S. in the percentage of persons 25-years and older who have completed high school (90 percent).
- Utah has ten public and three private universities and colleges.
- Many institutions of higher learning offer students "Custom Fit Training" programs designed to meet companies' workforce training needs.
- Utah ranks second in the U.S. for per capita higher education spending.
- **94 percent** of Utah's population 18-64 years of age was classified as literate, the highest literacy rate in the nation. (State Policy Research, Inc., *States in Profile*)
- Utah high school seniors ranked 3rd in the nation by the College Board in earning college credits through AP exams. (<http://www.collegeboard.com/press/article/0,3183,41022,00.html>)

Source: www.onlineutah.com



K-12 EDUCATION

Utah's network of public and private K-12 schools offers quality primary and secondary education to students in the state. Some of the programs in Utah's schools include: special education and gifted and talented curricula; a variety of vocational courses of study, including agriculture, business marketing, entrepreneurship, applied technology, economics and work-based learning; early graduation; distance- and computer-based learning; and adult education.

Nearly one half million students receive instruction from more than 25,000 licensed district educators in the state's 920 public schools.

Utah's 92 private and parochial schools, spread throughout 19 of the state's 40 school districts, provide quality educational options for the approximately 14,000 students attending these schools.

In addition to the fine public and private schools, Utah parents can opt to send their children to one of the state's 29 innovative charter schools. Charter schools are non-sectarian public schools that are open to all students and require no tuition. Utah's charter schools offer a variety of courses of study geared to students of different ages and interests in locations throughout the state. Some of Utah's distinctive charter schools include science and technology high schools, schools for fine arts, performing arts, early college coursework and other areas.

For more information and a directory of the state's current charter schools, please visit <http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/charterschools/default.htm>.

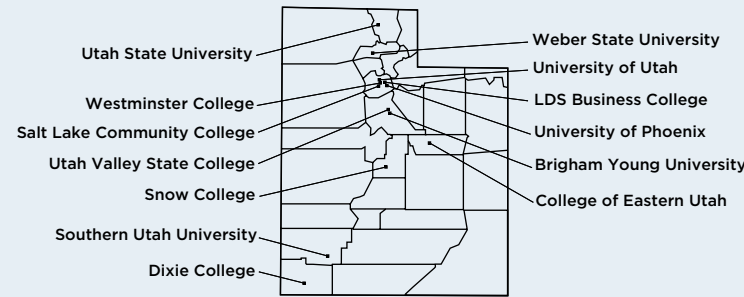
Utah high school students taking standardized tests such as the ACT, SAT and Advanced Placement tests consistently score higher than the national average. Utah students taking the ACT in 2002 (approximately two thirds of the state's high school students) exceeded the national average in English, mathematics, reading, science reasoning and for the composite ACT score. In 2003, Utah students taking the SAT ranked 9th in the nation, with an average verbal-math composite score of 1,145. In addition, 69.1 percent of Utah students taking Advanced Placement exams in 2003 passed, compared with a national average of 61 percent.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Students pursuing higher education can choose between a diverse list of colleges and universities that cater to many academic and career goals.

Currently, there are ten public universities and colleges in the state and three private institutions of higher learning. During 2004-2005, Utah's institutions of higher learning enrolled a combined 144,937 students. In the 2003-2004 school year, the schools awarded a total of 8,546 associate's degrees (a decrease of 0.8 percent from the 2002-2003 school year); 19,319 bachelor degrees (an increase of 3.9 percent over the 2002-2003 school year); 3,604 master degrees (an increase of 4.5 percent over the 2002-2003 school year); and 362 doctoral degrees (an increase of 4.5 percent over the 2002-2003 school year).

UTAH HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS



DEGREES AWARDED BY FIELD OF STUDY
SUM OF AWARDS – 2002-2003 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIELD	ASSOCIATE'S	BACHELOR'S	MASTER'S	DOCTOR'S	GRAND TOTAL
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences	22	214	30	4	270
Architecture and related services	3	52	46	0	101
Area, ethnic, cultural, and gender studies	0	140	14	1	155
Biological and biomedical sciences	98	699	52	52	901
Business, management, marketing, and related support services	1142	3578	1335	6	6061
Communication, journalism, and related programs	43	785	39	5	872
Communications technologies/technicians and support services	21	12	0	0	33
Computer and information sciences and support services	460	872	66	7	1405
Education	240	1987	662	44	2933
Engineering technologies/technicians	330	94	4	0	428
Engineering	88	994	299	49	1430
English language and literature/letters	36	834	62	3	935
Family and consumer sciences/human sciences	96	984	42	15	1137
Foreign languages, literatures, and linguistics	11	499	45	4	559
Health professions and related clinical sciences	1238	945	352	23	2558
History	19	365	28	0	412
Legal professions and studies	84	23	12	0	119
Liberal arts and sciences, general studies and humanities	4174	137	2	0	4313
Mathematics and statistics	16	111	40	4	171
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	189	2	0	0	191
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	0	208	9	0	217
Natural resources and conservation	8	58	9	0	75
Parks, recreation, leisure, and fitness studies	18	667	37	8	730
Personal and culinary services	53	2	0	0	55
Philosophy and religious studies	0	82	2	3	87
Physical sciences	28	274	65	43	410
Precision production	25	9	0	0	34
Psychology	180	966	79	36	1261
Public administration and social service professions	23	165	315	7	510
Science technologies/technicians	17	0	0	0	17
Security and protective services	193	206	11	0	410
Social sciences	81	1925	68	20	2094
Theology and religious vocations	0	0	8	0	8
Transportation and materials moving	43	100	0	0	143
Visual and performing arts	298	1078	94	2	1472
Grand Total	9277	19067	3827	336	32507

Source: IPEDS - nces.ed.gov/ipeds/pas; last available data (updated June 2005)

HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT
IN USHE ATE PROGRAMS 2001-04

INSTITUTION	NON CREDIT ATE ENROLLMENTS (2)			TOTAL ATE CREDIT ENROLLMENTS		
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Weber State University	4,397	3,750	3,790	6,935	15,066	15,905
Southern Utah University	408	416	249	2,044	3,174	3,677
Snow College	487	629	698	1,962	3,024	2,978
Dixie College	1,878	1,510	1,511	2,193	4,045	3,827
College of Eastern Utah	516	315	111	1,753	2,798	3,231
Utah Valley State College	14,587	21,284	20,375	10,080	21,509	16,466
Salt Lake Community College	10,901	9,109	9,127	12,920	30,117	26,766
Utah State University	-	-	-	3,128	5,544	5,098
System Total:	33,174	37,013	35,861	41,015	85,277	77,948

Utah has five public community colleges—College of Eastern Utah, Dixie College, Salt Lake Community College, Snow College and the new Utah College of Applied Technology (see section below for more information)—and one private two-year college, LDS Business College. Many bachelor’s degrees are offered at three public universities—Southern Utah University (SUU), Utah Valley State College (UVSC) and Weber State University (WSU)—and one private college, Westminster College. In addition, SUU, WSU and Westminster offer selected master’s degree programs.

Utah’s three major, Ph.D.-level research universities—the University of Utah, Brigham Young University and Utah State University—have each distinguished themselves for their world-class research and innovation. For example, the world’s first artificial heart transplant, the first artificial limb (an arm), computer graphics and word processing were all pioneered by faculty at Utah universities.

Schools soon opening up new locations in the downtown SLC area include:

- BYU Salt Lake Campus – BYU will be building on S. Temple & 300 W., eventually accommodating 5,000 – 10,000 students and faculty
- SLCC – A Main Street Campus with a non-profit center on the fifth floor
- Salt Lake Arts Academy—located in the old Main Library on Library Square—specializing in arts education and instruction
- Eagle Gate College—opening a location in the downtown SLC area

Source: The Salt Lake Downtown Alliance

Utah’s universities have strong ties to the business community. Utah is known as one of the fastest growing centers for entrepreneurship in the nation, due in part to the influence of the state’s universities. In 2003 and 2004, Inc. magazine named Utah the top state per capita for fast-growth companies. Utah universities have created exceptional technology transfer programs to help turn ideas and research into viable commercial prospects.

In addition, Utah’s renowned Centers of Excellence program, founded in 1986, provides funding and infrastructure to transform compelling university-related ideas into products and companies. During its first 19 years, the Centers of Excellence Program has generated 179 patents resulting in 204 license agreements, and 175-plus Utah-based companies have been created to license and market proprietary technology from the program. The 61 companies still alive in Utah today employ a total of 1968 employees with an annual average salary of \$59,249. (<http://goed.utah.gov/COE/aboutus.html>).

In the 2006 session, the Utah Legislature passed the Utah Science and Technology Research (USTAR) economic development initiative, which will foster research-related economic development at Utah’s leading institutions of higher learning.

For more information on technology transfer programs in Utah, contact the technology commercialization offices at the University of Utah, Utah State University or Brigham Young University. For more information on Utah’s Centers of Excellence program, visit <http://goed.utah.gov/COE/index.html>.

APPLIED TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

In keeping with Utah’s tradition of practical innovation in education, in 2001 the state created the Utah College of Applied Technology (UCAT) to deliver official Applied Technology Education (ATE) programs that range from basic skills training to professional certificates and associate degrees. These programs focus on the demands of the global economy, providing students with applied skills for entry level employment while helping them lay the foundation for the academic and more advanced technical skills they will need for their lifelong career development.

UCAT offers programs for high school students and adults at ten locations across Utah. For details, visit [http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/ate/ATC’s.htm](http://www.usoe.k12.ut.us/ate/ATC's.htm). In addition, eight Utah institutions of higher learning offer credit- and non-credit Applied Technology Education programs.

These institutions work closely with the Utah business community to customize short-term programs designed to meet companies’ workforce training needs and upgrade employees’ knowledge and skills. These include “Custom Fit Training” and “Short-term Intensive Training” (STIT), which provide training tailored to the performance of specific jobs at new or expanding companies; Continuing Education; the Salt Lake Community College Skills Center; and a variety of skills-based conferences, workshops and licensing programs.

For more information about Custom Fit and Short-term Intensive Training programs in Utah, please visit http://www.slcc.edu/miller/Custom_fit/index.htm.



NOTES: (1) Information contained in this table shows an annualized unduplicated headcount of USHE enrollments for the year 2003-04 using information collected in the Data Warehouse. This information will not tie to other enrollment figures in this report as it was calculated differently. (2) May contain some duplication with ATE Credit Enrollments (3) UVSC may numbers include some of Mountainland numbers shown in Table 2 above.
Source: USHE Data Book 2002-03 – Tab D, Table 3
Source: USHE Data Book 2003-04 – Tab D, Table 3
Source: USHE Data Book 2004-05 – Tab D, Table 3
<http://www.utahsbr.edu/finance/finance.htm>

WORKFORCE



UTAH IS AMONG THE NATION'S LEADERS IN JOB GROWTH. The state's 2005 employment growth of 3.5 percent was among the highest in the U.S. and was nearly double the national average.

One of the greatest advantages for employers in Utah is the quality of the state's growing workforce. Utah's workforce is one of the healthiest and most educated in the nation. CEOs of major companies that have relocated operations to Utah during the past several years report an increase in productivity of 15 to 30 percent, due to the work ethic and good health of the state's populace.

According to the United Health Foundation, Utah ranks fifth nationally in overall health. Utah has the fewest smokers per capita of any state, the lowest number of cancer deaths in the nation, and is the third lowest in the nation for the number of cardiovascular deaths.

Utah enjoys a high literacy rate and ranks fourth in the nation in the percentage of students that finish high school. (See the Education profile in this book.) The technology savvy of Utah's workforce is evident in the fact that the state ranks second in the nation for the percentage of households with computers (according to *Sourcebook*). According to the most recent Progressive Policy Institute state new economy study, Utah was the second best state in the U.S. for ecommerce.

Utah's workforce is one of the most multilingual in the nation. According to the state's Governor's Office of Economic Development, more than 50 languages are taught at Utah universities, more than 130 languages are spoken in the state and many Utahns have lived and worked abroad. Some 80 percent of students at BYU are multilingual. The deep exposure of Utah's populace to many languages and cultures greatly enhances the readiness and ability of Utah-based companies and divisions to operate in an increasingly global economy.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. Census Bureau projects that Utah's labor force will increase at twice the national average between 2003 and 2030.
- Utah is a right-to-work state, with only 6.2 percent of employees affiliated with unions.
- Intermountain Health Care is Utah's largest private employer.
- Utah ranks second in the nation for the percentage of households with computers.
- Utah ranks fifth nationally for the overall health of its work force, according to the United Health Foundation.
- Utah's unemployment rate for March 2006 was **3.8 percent**, compared to the national rate of 4.8 percent.

UTAH AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE BY INDUSTRY Source: 2006 Economic Report to the Governor

INDUSTRY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Mining	3,253	3,293	3,314	3,470	3,658	3,752	3,759	3,997	4,264	4,122	4,243	4,606
Construction	1,875	1,942	2,049	2,102	2,209	2,279	2,370	2,481	2,536	2,563	2,544	2,589
Manufacturing	2,238	2,300	2,386	2,502	2,616	2,684	2,767	2,915	3,020	3,068	3,159	3,216
Trade, Trans., Utilities	1,740	1,788	1,825	1,951	2,047	2,112	2,245	2,322	2,335	2,395	2,424	2,537
Information	2,513	2,301	2,408	2,531	2,797	2,929	3,303	3,506	3,369	3,329	3,342	3,489
Financial Activity	2,097	2,097	2,212	2,367	2,511	2,728	2,754	2,925	3,045	3,139	3,274	3,420
Professional & Business Serv.	2,098	2,154	2,259	2,229	2,341	2,474	2,602	2,720	2,836	2,814	2,889	3,001
Education & Health Serv.	1,769	1,820	1,873	1,925	1,996	2,061	2,099	2,210	2,253	2,294	2,352	2,436
Leisure & Hospitality	653	678	709	752	796	848	888	958	1,021	1,115	1,048	1,070
Other Services	1,162	1,223	1,294	1,373	1,453	1,532	1,591	1,639	1,843	1,854	1,880	1,960
Government	1,911	1,970	2,040	2,116	2,185	2,264	2,304	2,417	2,544	2,653	2,696	2,781
Average Nonagricultural Wage	\$1,823	\$1,867	\$1,936	\$2,016	\$2,114	\$2,202	\$2,291	\$2,401	\$2,470	\$2,509	\$2,551	\$2,642



UTAH’S LARGEST NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYERS: 2004



FIRM NAME	BUSINESS	EMPLOYMENT RANGE
Intermountain Health Care (IHC)	Hospitals and Clinics	20000+
State of Utah	State Government	20000+
University of Utah (Incl. Hospital)	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	15,000-19,999
Wal-Mart Stores	Department Stores	10,000-14,999
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	10,000-14,999
Granite School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Convergys	Telemarketing	7,000-9,999
Jordan School District	Public Education	7,000-9,999
Davis County School District	Public Education	5,000-6,999
Kroger Group Cooperative	Retail Stores	5,000-6,999
Salt Lake County	Local Government	5,000-6,999
Utah State University	Higher Education	5,000-6,999
Alpine School District	School District	5,000-6,999
Internal Revenue Service	Federal Government	5,000-6,999
U.S. Postal Service	Mail Distribution	5,000-6,999
Novus (Discover Card)	Consumer Loans	5,000-6,999
Albertsons	Grocery Stores	4,000-4,999
Autoliv ASP (Morton Int'l)	Automotive Components Mfg.	4,000-4,999
ATK Aerospace Company	Aerospace Equipment Mfg.	4,000-4,999
Delta Airlines	Air Transportation	4,000-4,999
Salt Lake City School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Zions First National Bank	Banking	3,000-3,999
Weber County School District	Public Education	3,000-3,999
Icon Health and Fitness	Exercise Equipment Mfg.	3,000-3,999
SOS Temporary Services	Temp. Employment Placement	3,000-3,999
Wells Fargo Bank NA	Banking	3,000-3,999
Salt Lake City Corporation	Local Government	3,000-3,999
United Parcel Service	Courier Service	3,000-3,999
Nebo School District	School District	3,000-3,999
Weber State University	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Teleperformance USA	Telemarketing	2,000-2,999
Utah Valley State College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Salt Lake Community College	Higher Education	2,000-2,999
Qwest Corporation	Phone Service/Communications	2,000-2,999
Provo City School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Washington County School District	Public Education	2,000-2,999
Home Depot	Building Supply Store	2,000-2,999
Macey's Inc.	Grocery Stores	2,000-2,999
JC Penney Co.	Department Stores	2,000-2,999
Skywest Airlines	Air Transportation	2,000-2,999
PacifiCorp (Utah Power)	Electric Power Generation & Distribution	2,000-2,999

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.06 ERG

Employers in Utah can anticipate a young, growing, indigenous labor supply for the foreseeable future. (See the Population profile in this Facts Book.) Utah has the highest birthrate and youngest median age in the nation.

Utah also has high labor force participation. More than 80 percent of males over the age of 16 participate in the labor force, compared with the national average of about 75 percent. Utah's female participation rate is 64 percent, compared with a national average of 60 percent.

Together, these factors account for the U.S. Census Bureau's prediction that Utah's labor force will increase at twice the national average between 2004 and 2030.

RIGHT-TO-WORK

Utah is one of 21 states operating under a right-to-work law. Under the Utah provision, no individual seeking or holding a job in the state may be forced to join or pay dues to a labor union. Union membership is low in Utah, with only 6.2 percent of manufacturing employees affiliating with unions, compared to a national average of 13.2 percent.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

In 2005, job growth in Utah was 3.5 percent, according to the 2006 *Economic Report to the Governor* (ERG). Utah unemployment for 2005 was projected at 4.7 percent, according to the 2005 ERG, compared with an estimated national rate of 5.2 percent.

In May 2005, there were 1,137,314 people employed in Utah, according to Utah's DWS. The industry category with the largest number of workers was trade, transportation and utilities, employing a projected 221,800 workers (18.1 percent of the workforce) in April 2005. This category was followed by government (206,700 workers: 16.9 percent); professional and business services (144,400 workers: 11.8 percent); education and health (128,100: 10.5 percent); manufacturing (116,800: 9.5 percent); and leisure and hospitality (105,200: 8.6 percent).

UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

The list of Utah's ten largest employers has remained fairly consistent in recent years. Two organizations in the state employ more than 20,000 workers each: Intermountain Health Care, a statewide network of hospitals and clinics; and the State of Utah. Utah's two largest universities—the University of Utah and Brigham Young University—are the next largest employers, employing between 15,000 and 19,999 employees. In 2004, Wal-Mart Stores moved up into the 10,000-to-14,999 employee category. Hill Air Force Base, a military installation in Ogden, employs between 10,000 and 14,999, down from past years in which it exceeded 20,000 workers. Only three organizations have employees numbering between 7,000 and 9,999: Granite and Jordan school districts; and Convergys Corporation. Davis County School District is the largest of eight companies in the category that employs between 5,000 and 6,999 Utah workers.

FASTEST GROWING UTAH OCCUPATIONS WITH 100 OR MORE ANNUAL OPENINGS, 2002-2012

OCCUPATION	PERCENTAGE GROWTH
Medical Assistants	6.90%
Home Health Aides	6.80%
Pharmacists	6.70%
Personal and Home Care Aides	6.40%
Social and Human Service Assistants	6.40%
Computer Software Engineers, Systems	6.40%
Computer Systems Software Engineers, Applications	5.70%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

UTAH'S HIGHEST PAYING INDUSTRY SECTORS

In 2004, the mining sector continued as Utah's average wage leader, with a monthly average of \$4,606, followed by the information sector (which includes information technology, libraries, and print and broadcast media) at \$3,489/mo; financial activity (banking, insurance and other financial services), \$3,420/mo; manufacturing, \$3,216/mo; and professional and business services (a broad group category ranging from engineering services and testing labs to research firms, call centers and waste management) at \$3,001/mo.

In 2004, average monthly wages increased in every industry sector, by an overall average of 3.6 percent.

In 2004, Utah had a per capita household income of \$50,614, compared with a national average of \$44,473. The Utah 2004 PCI of \$26,946 ranked 46th in the 50 States. This number reflects the fact that Utah has the largest number of children per household in the U.S. Utah workers are also often willing to accept lower wages than they could earn elsewhere because of the state's exceptional quality of life. (See the Quality of Life profile in this book.)

General Sources: State of Utah 2006 *Economic Report to the Governor*; <http://www.edcutah.org>.



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The main arteries in Utah's excellent transportation system include: an international airport; major east-west (I-80) and north-south (I-15) interstate highways that intersect in the heart of the state's largest population center; two railroads; and a steadily expanding light rail system.

NEW TRANSPORTATION PLANS

- **Intermodal Transportation Center:** A \$20 million dollar transportation hub at 200 South 600 West for Amtrak, Light Rail and Commuter Rail.
- **Light Rail Extensions:** Proposed extensions from the Delta Center to the Intermodal Hub and 800 South stations as well as extensions from the main TRAX line to South Jordan.

Source: The Salt Lake Downtown Alliance.

- **One-half** of the U.S. population is located within a **2.5-hour flight** of Salt Lake City
- Salt Lake City International (SLC) Airport served 22.2 million passengers in 2005, making it the nation's 25th busiest airport in the U.S. and the world's 47th busiest
- SLC International ranked third among U.S. airports in on-time performance, according to Bureau of Transportation Statistics, as of January 2006
- 2,300-plus registered carriers provide intrastate and interstate motor freight services.
- The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) was awarded "2002 Transit System of the Year" by the American Public Transit Association
- More than four million riders were transported on Utah's light-rail system, TRAX, during the two weeks of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.
- More than 43,000 people currently ride TRAX each day, averaging more than 1.1 million riders per month.

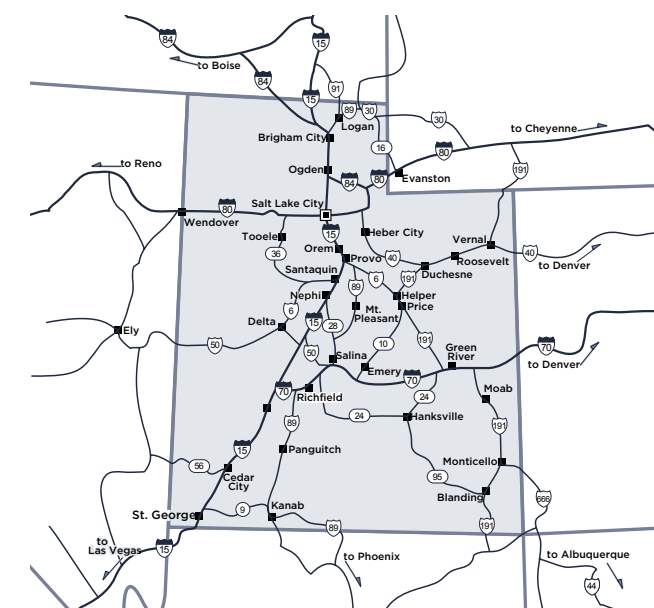


The Salt Lake International Airport is situated approximately five miles northwest of downtown Salt Lake City. The nation's 25th largest and the world's 47th busiest airport is located within a 2.5-hour flight of half the population in the U.S.

In contrast to many other metropolitan airports, Salt Lake City International has acquired substantial property for the future expansion of services, terminals and runways, in order to ensure the future quality of air service without the delays, congestion and overcrowding that characterize many airports.

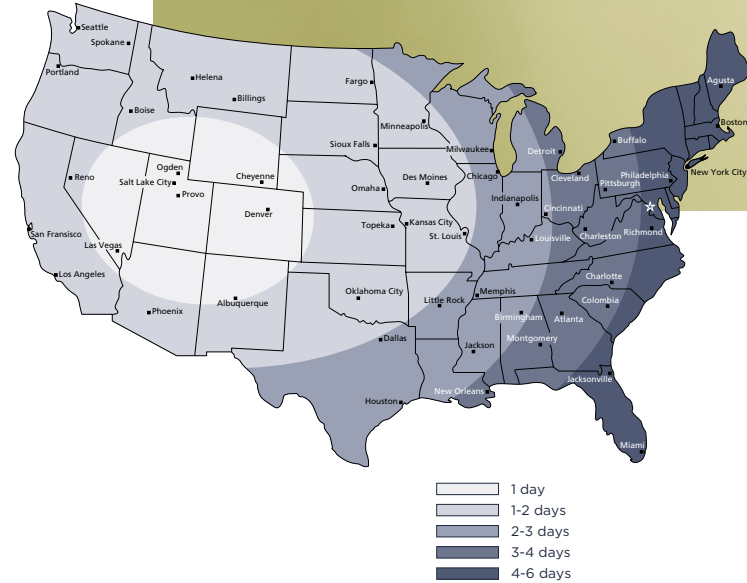
As of January 2006, SLC International ranked third among U.S. airports in on-time performance, according to Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The Airport fosters international business relations through its innovative language translation service, Language Line. Installed throughout the entire facility via the phone system, Language Line provides real time translation of 250 languages.

In addition to Salt Lake International, there are at least 47 public access airports serving communities throughout Utah. For listings of Utah airports visit www.airnav.com/airports/state/UT.html, or www.onlineutah.com/airports.shtml.



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FRIEGHT DELIVERY TIME SELECTED CITIES



HIGHWAY

Utah's road transportation system includes more than 43,000 miles of federal, state and local highways and roads, of which 14 percent is classified as urban mileage. The state's interstate highways provide efficient access to population and economic centers in neighboring states, while the in-state highways offer effective connections between cities and the state's many recreation areas.

Utah's three most important highways are I-15, which runs north into Idaho and south into western Arizona, passing through or close by most of Utah's largest population centers; I-80, a coast-to-coast freeway that runs west into Nevada and east into Wyoming; and I-70, an east-west freeway running through the central part of the state into Colorado. These three interstate highways are essential to the efficient transportation of goods and materials throughout Utah and to locations outside the state. Other important links included in the interstate system are I-84 northbound into the Pacific Northwest, and I-215, the Salt Lake County belt route.

In addition to the main interstate routes, Utah's primary and secondary federal and state highways provide easy access to rural areas of the state. For more information, visit <http://www.goed.utah.gov/national/highway.html>.

For more information about Utah transportation services, current and planned construction projects, or weather and road conditions, contact the Utah Dept. of Transportation at (801) 965-4000, or visit <http://www.dot.utah.gov>.

MOTOR FREIGHT

According to the 2006 *Economic Report to the Governor*, a projected 224,800 Utahns were employed in Trade, Transportation and Utilities in 2005, an estimated increase of 2.5 percent from 2004. Utah carriers provide service from Utah's metropolitan areas to almost any point in the Western United States, as is shown in the map below. Intrastate and interstate motor freight services are provided by more than 2,300 registered carriers.

For more information about Utah's trucking industry, visit the Utah Trucking Association Website (<http://www.utahtrucking.com>), or the Utah Department of Transportation (<http://www.udot.utah.gov>).

CUSTOMS PORT OF ENTRY

Salt Lake City is a full-service customs port city. Currently, goods that enter under bond may be stored in customs-bonded facilities for up to five years without payment of customs duty. If goods are exported during this period, no duty is paid. Otherwise, duties are payable at the end of the term or upon entry into U.S. markets for consumption.

In addition to Salt Lake City headquarters, Utah has ports of entry in Daniels, Echo, Kanab, Loma, Monticello, Peerless, Perry, St. George and Wendover.

For more information about Utah's port of entry program, visit <http://www.udot.utah.gov/poe/ports/default.htm>.

RAIL

Utah has approximately 1,700 miles of railroad track stretching from Iron County in the southwest, Grand County in the southeast, Tooele County in the west and Box Elder and Cache counties in the north. (See map.) These rail lines converge in the Salt Lake-Ogden metropolitan area. (<http://goed.utah.gov/national/rail.html> for map).

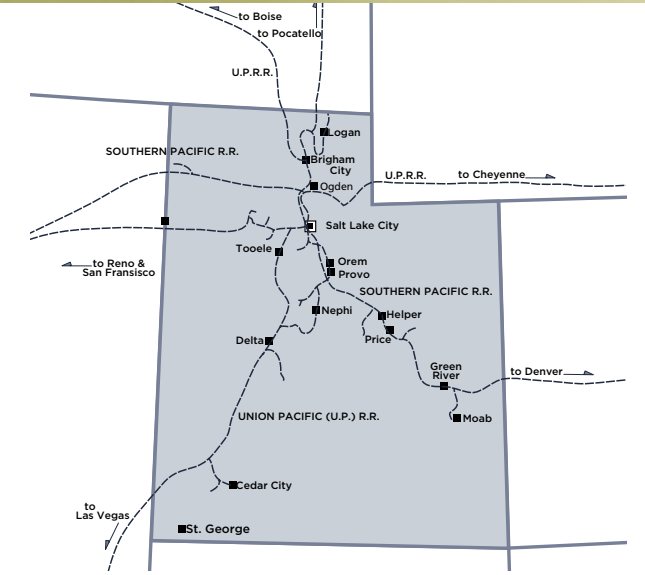
Utah's central location makes the state an excellent interline switching route for shipments headed to the West Coast, as well as to Eastern and Midwestern main terminals, without the need to back-haul shipments. Union Pacific is Utah's major freight service provider, while Amtrak provides passenger service to major U.S. destinations.

MASS TRANSIT

Utah's mass transit system has expanded considerably during the past five years. Utah's first TRAX light rail line, between Salt Lake City and Sandy, opened in 1999, and within less than a year, five million passengers had taken a ride on the line. More than four million riders were transported on TRAX during the two weeks of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Since opening day TRAX ridership has far outpaced initial projections on both the Sandy/Salt Lake Line and the University of Utah Line. More than 43,000 people currently ride TRAX each day, averaging more than 1.1 million riders per month.

MAJOR UTAH RAIL LIINES



TRAX currently has two lines in service. An extension to the University Hospital from the University of Utah opened in the fall of 2004. The Utah Transit Authority (UTA) has purchased over 175 miles of railroad corridor along the Wasatch Front for future expansion of the TRAX light rail system, as well as a commuter rail system that will eventually run from Brigham City to Payson.

The first Phase in the Utah Transit Authority's development of a Commuter Rail system will extend approximately 44 miles from Pleasant View (Weber County) to Salt Lake City. Groundbreaking for Phase I began in late summer 2005. Future phases of the commuter rail project are anticipated to run from Salt Lake City to Provo. The final commuter rail project is projected to run from Brigham City to Payson.

The commuter rail project is expected to ultimately include nine stations; Salt Lake City, North Temple, Woods Cross, Farmington, Layton, Clearfield, Roy, Ogden and Pleasant View.

Other major plans are currently being contemplated for other Utah metropolitan areas.

Bus service is available throughout most of the Wasatch Front and many other communities, including service for riders with disabilities.

For more information on Utah's mass transit system and future plans, visit UTA's site at <http://www.rideuta.com>.

GOVERNMENT



INNOVATION AND COLLABORATION

Utah's new Huntsman administration builds upon a strong tradition of innovative economic development legislation and programs, developed through collaboration between the state's public and private sectors.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Utah regulators and legislators worked closely with leaders in the state's banking sector to develop laws and policies that helped establish Utah as the leading national center for special purpose industrial banks (also known as industrial loan companies, or ILCs) for companies in a variety of industries. For more information on Utah's industrial banking industry and other financial services categories, visit the Utah Department of Financial Institutions Website, <http://www.dfi.utah.gov>.

Beginning in 1986, the state's legislature developed the innovative, highly successful Centers of Excellence program to help accelerate and commercialize research and development in Utah's institutions of higher learning. Many successful companies and products have developed as a result of the Centers program. For more information on the Centers of Excellence program, visit <http://goed.utah.gov/COE/index.html>.

Utah has also developed renowned programs to institute major economic development and create viable business opportunities in rural Utah communities. In the past four years, low-cost equipment leases, training programs, state income tax credits and other resources have helped entrepreneurs establish companies in rural Utah that provide a variety of products and outsourced services for clients and business partners statewide, nationally and globally. 50-plus participating companies have created more than 1,000 new jobs throughout the state in the past four years, and Utah has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce for producing the most innovative economic development initiative in the nation.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Utah's government has a strong tradition of collaborating with the state's private sector to create innovative economic development legislation.
- Programs such as the Utah Centers of Excellence are helping create compelling jobs and companies in the state.
- In January 2005, *Governing* magazine gave Utah's state government a grade of A-, the highest grade among all U.S. states, based on four criteria—money, people, infrastructure and information
- In 2003, *USA Today* ranked Utah the **best-managed state** in the country.
- In 2005, www.utah.gov was ranked the nation's number one Website by a major Brown University study.
- The Center for Digital Government ranked Utah County 6th for 2004 among counties in the U.S. with a population between 250,000 and 499,999.
- Ogden, Utah tied for first place in the 4th annual Digital Cities Survey.
- Utah ranked 8th in the country in a 2004 Digital States Survey, a comprehensive study on best practices, policies and progress made by state governments in use of digital technologies to better serve citizens and streamline operations.

In 2002, collaboration between the state's legislature and leaders in Utah's information technology and life sciences industries resulted in the passage of House Bill 240, variously called the "Utah Fund of Funds" or the "Venture Capital Enhancement Act." The bill created a series of incentives to draw funding into Utah's economy to provide needed growth capital for promising companies in the state. The Utah Fund of Funds will not directly invest in Utah companies but has the charge to assist in providing Utah start-ups and growth companies a wider breadth of venture capital and investment specialties. For more information on the Utah Fund of Funds, visit http://goed.utah.gov/fund_of_funds/index.html.

Beginning in 2002 and 2003, broad-based collaboration between Utah's private and public sectors led to the passage of innovative trust legislation designed to enable the creation of products that will attract significant wealth to Utah-based trust companies.

To foster heightened economic development, the Huntsman Administration has created the new Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) with the passage of House Bill 318 during the Utah Legislature's 2005 General Session. The bill divided the former the Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) into the Department of Community and Culture and the Governor's Office of Economic Development. GOED consists of Business Development, Tourism and Energy. See <http://goed.utah.gov/> for more information.

The Governor's International Office assists Utah companies in developing markets for their products and services in foreign countries. The office has launched a series of national and international exchanges designed to develop and strengthen personal and business relationships between business and government leaders in Utah and leaders in other U.S. markets and abroad. For more information, visit <http://international.utah.gov>.

During the 2006 Utah legislative session, strong collaboration between indus-

try, government and education leaders resulted in passage of the Utah Science and Technology Research economic development initiative, which is designed to maximize research-oriented technology commercialization from Utah's leading institutions of higher learning.

QUALITY GOVERNANCE

Utah state government is nationally recognized for the quality of the state's management. In June 2003, *USA Today* ranked Utah as the nation's best-managed state. Utah was the only state to capture the newspaper's four-star ranking in each of the categories listed by the publication: spending restraint, bond rating and tax system.

The state of Utah enjoys a AAA bond rating and is fiscally sound. Prominent financial experts consistently assert that Utah's fiscal stability is exemplary among the states.

Utah has also been an innovator in the use of technology to improve the effectiveness and responsiveness of government services. In the past decade, local and state governments in Utah have pioneered the use of digital signatures and other technologies for conducting official state business, helping increase the effective use of technology on the local, state and national levels.

In September 2005, the state's official Website, www.utah.gov, was named the nation's best Website, beating out more than 260 federal, state and local sites. www.Utah.gov provides a multitude of government-related services 24 hours per day, seven days per week. In addition, www.business.utah.gov provides a host of online business-related services and resources. The 2004 Digital States Survey ranked Utah #8 in the nation based on a study of best practices, policies and progress made by the State to serve their citizens through the use of technology.



REAL ESTATE



HIGHLIGHTS

- Building construction costs are lower in Utah than in most other Western states.
- Utah has **more than 100** quality industrial parks.
- Utah has two major university-affiliated research parks.

In 2005, new construction in Utah reached an all-time high of \$6.4 billion: \$4.5 billion in residential construction, a 26.7 percent increase from 2004; and \$1.2 billion in non-residential construction, driven by Utah’s strong employment growth. This growth is also being reinforced by Utah’s relatively low construction costs.

OFFICE SPACE

According to Commerce CRG Commercial Real Estate Services’ Mid-Year 2005 report, Class A space vacancy in Salt Lake City’s central business district has declined to a current 8.86 percent, from 9.77 percent at 2004 year-end and 11.25 percent 2003 year-end. In Utah County, Class A space vacancy has declined from 21.8 percent 2003 year-end to 12.78 percent 2004 year end to 12.3 percent mid-year 2005. At mid-year 2005, Class A space vacancies were 5.53 percent in Weber Co., 8.93 percent in Davis Co., approximately 6 percent in Washington Co., and 7.1 percent in Summit Co.

According to Commerce CRG Commercial Real Estate Services’ Mid-Year 2005 report, office rates were:

- \$13.35 to \$22.47 for Class A in the Salt Lake Central Business District
- \$6.00-15.50 in Utah Co.
- \$11.85-17.29 for Class A space in Davis Co.
- \$8.81-14.63 for Class A space in Weber Co.
- \$15.00-27.00 in Summit Co.
- \$9.00-16.20 in Washington Co.

(Source: <http://www.commercecrg.com/reports/05midyear.pdf>)

COMMERCIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
COST INDEXES
SELECTED CITIES, 2005

City	Commercial Cost Index
Salt Lake City, UT	88.1
Provo, UT	87.1
Ogden, UT	85.8
Denver, CO	95.8
Boise, ID	91.2
San Diego, CA	104.4
San Francisco, CA	122.2
Las Vegas, NV	101.5

(Source: R.S. Means Co. Construction Cost Index (Weighted Avg.), January 2005)



CONSTRUCTION COSTS

Construction costs in Utah are generally lower than in other major Western U.S. commerce centers. According to the S.R. Means’ January 2004 Construction Cost Index for commercial buildings, the materials and installation costs in three leading Utah business communities—Salt Lake City, Provo and Ogden—is well below the national average. The commercial construction cost in Salt Lake City was 92.6 percent of the national average; in Provo, 91.7 percent; and in Ogden, 90.5 percent.

RESEARCH PARKS

Two Utah research universities have well-developed, high-level research parks. The 320-acre park adjacent to the University of Utah campus in Salt Lake City currently houses 51 University entities and 37 private businesses. Together, these organizations employ approximately 6,000 people. Also located at the park is a 200-room hotel, conference center and restaurant complex. Research Park has added more than 4,700 jobs to the Utah economy and has a combined in-state productivity exceeding \$550 million.

The Utah State University Innovation Campus currently has 38 acres of space near the Logan campus, plus 265 acres of research preserve near Millville, Utah. Currently, more than 50 business, university and government entities employ more than 2,000 people in 10 privately-developed buildings. The companies collectively generate more than \$75 million in annual revenue. Additional buildings and projects are currently being developed. The campus has purchased an additional 112 acres, bringing the total to over 150 acres on the main Innovation Campus. During the next thirty years, the site is projected to grow to 4.4 million square feet of research facilities, employing more than 8,000 people. USU has distinguished itself as a Carnegie Foundation Research I Institution.

For more information about the University of Utah Research Park, contact 801-581-8133, or visit www.research.utah.edu/econ. For more information about the Innovation Campus, call 435-797-9610, or visit www.usu.edu/innovationcampus.

\$30 MILLION-PLUS PROJECTS BEGUN
IN 2004

PROJECT NAME	COST (MILLIONS)
Traverse Mtn. (Fox Ridge)	\$2,000
Airport Expansion	\$1,000
Daybreak mixed use by Kennecott	\$1,000
Commuter Rail – construction	\$500
Jordan Bluffs mixed use at old superfund site	\$500
LDS Downtown Rejuvenation	\$500
Utah Lake System project CUP - plants & pipeline	\$460
IHC Intermountain Medical Center	\$363
Lake Side Power Project	\$330
RiverPark Corporate Center	\$300
Quilt Crossing	\$210
State Capitol Renovation	\$200
Currant Creek power plant	\$200
Pleasant Grove Town Center	\$200
Ogden City Downtown Redevelopment	\$150
SLCC 90th South Campus	\$143
Moss Federal Courthouse annex	\$115
Commuter Rail – cars	\$100
Wasatch Spectrum	\$100
Newspaper Agency printing plant	\$80
POMA treatment plant	\$80
St George Regional Airport	\$78
Midtown Village	\$75
POMA pipeline	\$62
Wal-Mart Distribution Center	\$55
Moran Eye Center	\$53
Salt Palace Convention Center expansion	\$52
Cephalon Inc. manufacturing plant	\$50
Summit IHC Hospital	\$50
Emma Eccles Jones Medical Science Bldg	\$46
Geneva Cleanup	\$42
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	\$40
USU Merrill Library	\$40
Salt Lake Regional Medical Center	\$36
USU Living/Learning Housing System & Garage	\$36
CUMC Physicians Building	\$35
Alpine Village	\$33
U of U Health Sciences Building	\$33
Hamilton Partners Office Tower	\$30

MAJOR INDUSTRIAL PARKS (A SAMPLING)
UTAH BY COUNTY



COUNTY	PARK	SIZE IN ACRES	COUNTY	PARK	SIZE IN ACRES
Beaver	Beaver City Industrial Park	240		Centennial Park	1596
	Milford City Industrial Park	10		Commerce Park	102
Box Elder	Box Elder County Industrial Park	50		Cottonwood Corporate Center	43
	Tremonton City Industrial Park	200		Decker Lake Business Center	1024
Cache	Lewiston Industrial Development Park	350		Draper Business Park	63
	Logan Quadrangle Industrial Park	2500		Jordan Commons	22
	Logan River Industrial Park	100		Jordan Landing	95
	Sorenson Business Park	40		Lake Park Corporate Center	640
	South Main (RDA)	100		Metro Business Park	280
	Utah State Research & Technical Park	60		Pheasant Hollow	55
Carbon	Carbon County Industrial Park	110		Pioneer Park	100
	The City of Wellington	480		Research Park - University of Utah	320
Davis	Centerville Industrial Park	109		Riverpark	110
	Freeport Center	735		Salt Lake International Center	720
	Freeport Center West	45		Sorenson Research Park	104
	Highway 193 Business & Technology Park	300		Southgate	95
	Kaysville Industrial Park	175		South Town Business Center	97
	Layton Industrial Park	10		21st Century Industrial Park	125
	North Salt Lake Industrial Park	900		Union Park Center	40
	West Centerville Industrial Park	150		Wagner Park	500
				West Jordan Industrial Park	300
Emery	Green River Industrial Park	400		West Valley Technology Park	730
Garfield	Panguitch Industrial Park	100		Westridge Commerce Park	250
Grand	S/N Limited	33	San Juan	Blanding Commercial	371
Iron	AMPAC Industrial Park	2000		Monticello Industrial Park	23
	Cedar City Industrial Park	120	Sanpete	Mt. Pleasant Industrial Park	220
	Coal Creek Industrial Park	64			
	Gilbert Development Industrial Park	240	Sevier	Richfield City Industrial Park	50
	Highway 56 Industrial Park	100		Salina Commercial Center	395
Juab	Juab Industrial Park	40	Summit	Silver Creek Center	400
Millard	Fillmore Industrial Park	300	Tooele	Tooele City Commerce Park	415
	Hinckley Industrial Park	20		Utah Industrial Depot	850
	Lynndyl Industrial Park	10	Utah	Aerospace Park	80
Morgan	Airport Industrial Park	10		Alvey	18
	Morgan City Industrial Park	12		American Fork Commercial Center	200
Salt Lake	Bangerter Corridor Business Park	300+		Birch Tree	33
	Bingham Industrial Park	250		Bunker Industrial Park	73
	Bonneville Center	150			

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Utah has more than 100 well-planned, high-quality industrial parks. Lease rates for building space in these industrial parks vary, depending on the location and quality of space. For example, in a metropolitan area, a typical industrial building equipped with sprinklers, truck docks, high ceilings and adequate highway and rail access leases for 26 to 38 cents per square foot per month. Rates for industrial space in non-metropolitan counties vary widely, depending on the quality of the structure and location, but space is typically available for between 22 and 33 cents per square foot.

In Salt Lake County, industrial land ranges upward to \$175,000 per acre, with prime land commanding somewhat higher prices. Along the remainder of the Wasatch Front—Utah, Davis and Weber counties—the cost of industrial land can vary widely based on accessibility and other factors, with \$75,000 to \$110,000 per acre being typical. There is still much land available within minutes of a freeway connection. Outside the Wasatch Front, land prices can range widely, from a few thousand dollars to prices rivaling those of the Wasatch Front. Nearly all of Utah’s counties have at least one developed industrial park.

PUBLIC UTILITIES



UTAH COMPANIES BENEFIT from cost-effective and stable public utilities. In Utah, the Public Service Commission regulates electric power and natural gas rates of investor-owned utilities, as well as telecommunications. This regulatory body is comprised of a chairman and two commissioners appointed by Utah’s governor, each for six-year terms. Local power boards regulate the state’s municipal power companies. Most of Utah’s water users are served by approved municipal water systems governed by water boards in their respective municipalities.

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas prices in Utah are among the lowest in the nation, aided by Utah’s abundant supply of natural gas and reliable service.

The principal supplier of natural gas in Utah is Questar Gas Company. Half of Questar’s natural gas comes from its own reserves in company-owned wells and is sold to customers at cost-of-service pricing (Questar’s price of producing and transporting the gas) instead of market prices. The cost to develop and deliver this gas is considerably lower and more stable than the cost of gas purchased from third-party suppliers, providing a significant advantage to Utah natural gas customers. Depending on a customer’s usage, Questar can provide firm or interruptible natural gas sales service, or transportation service.

Prices vary according to the type of service and usage level. Currently, approximately 70 percent of Questar Gas rates are determined by the price of natural gas. In recent years, the natural gas commodity market has become more volatile, causing more variation in customer rates. Nevertheless, Utah citizens enjoy far lower rates relative to consumers in other U.S. locations.

For more detailed information on gas rates, contact:
Questar Gas Company
Economic Development Department
1140 West 200 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
(801) 324-5111
Fax: (801) 324-5517

HIGHLIGHTS

- Utah’s electric power and natural gas rates are among the **nation’s lowest**.
- Utah enjoys state-of-the-art telecommunications systems, including an extensive fiber optic backbone.
- High-quality, low-cost groundwater is readily available statewide.

QUALITY OF LIFE



UTAH IS A GREAT PLACE to visit and an excellent place to live. The state captivates visitors and residents alike with its 13 renowned ski resorts, five national parks, year-round recreation, spectacular and unique scenery, distinguished arts and culture. In Utah, at various times during the year, it is possible to ski and golf, snowmobile and water-ski on the same day.

In addition to its extraordinary scenery, recreation and cultural opportunities, Utah is safe, clean and affordable, creating exceptional quality of life for the state's residents.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

Utah's four-season climate is healthy and invigorating. The state's elevation ranges from a low of 2,200 feet in southwestern Washington County to more than 13,500 feet in the northeastern Uinta Mountains. The average maximum daytime temperature for Utah's metropolitan area ranges from 37 degrees in January to 93 degrees in July.

Low humidity and plentiful sunshine are two hallmarks of Utah's climate. In Salt Lake County, and many other areas in the state, the summer daytime relative humidity averages less than 30 percent, and sunny skies prevail for an average of 237 days per year. The air quality in the vicinity of Capitol Reef National Park is the best among the lower 48 states.

Annual precipitation varies from less than five inches in Utah's arid Great Salt Lake Desert to more than 60 inches in the northern mountain ranges. In the state's most densely populated counties—Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber—precipitation averages six inches per year. Snow accumulates to depths of 10 feet or more at some Wasatch Mountain ski resorts; at some locations, the season-long snow total will be 40 to 50 feet.

The uniquely dry and powdery snow along the Wasatch Front has earned Utah the moniker "The Greatest Snow on Earth®."

HIGHLIGHTS

- Utah's cost of living is well below national levels, according to most indicators.
- Residents of the state have access to excellent health and medical treatment facilities.
- Utah offers a wealth of world-class outdoor recreation opportunities.
- The dry, powdery snow found at Utah's **13 Alpine ski resorts** is widely considered to be "the greatest snow on earth."
- Southern Utah has the nation's greatest concentration of national parks: Arches, Canyonlands, Bryce, Zion and Capitol Reef.
- Utah arts enthusiasts enjoy a unique mix of exceptional performing arts experiences.
- Utah sports fans support a variety of professional teams, including The Jazz (basketball), The Grizzlies (ice hockey), The Bees (baseball) and, most recently, Real Salt Lake (soccer).



COST OF LIVING, HOUSING AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The cost of living in most Utah communities is generally well below the national average, according to the American Chamber of Commerce Researchers' Association's Cost of Living Index. Salt Lake City's cost of living, while slightly above the national average, compares favorably with most major U.S. urban centers. Residents in the Provo-Orem, Logan, Cedar City and St. George areas enjoy a cost structure that is well below the national average.

According to the Utah Association of Realtors, from the first quarter of 2004 to the first quarter of 2005, the average sales price for homes in Utah increased from \$178,401 to \$207,242 (\$163,790 to \$183,842 when excluding Park City). For more information on local and state home prices, visit <http://www.utahrealtors.com>.

Utah residents are favored with some of the lowest violent crime rates in the U.S. According to the 2004 Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Rate Reports, Utah's violent crime rate of 248.6 per 100,000 people is the eighth lowest in the nation, far below the national average of 475.0 per 100,000 people.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Utah's population has the fourth-longest life expectancy in the nation. The health of the state's residents is further improved by the high-quality medical care available throughout Utah. Some 50 hospitals contain more than 4,800 staffed beds. Major medical facilities are concentrated in the Wasatch Front region, with 19 hospitals in Salt Lake County, four in Utah County, four in Davis County and two in Weber County.

The University of Utah Health Sciences Center is nationally-known for its patient care and teaching facilities. The Center includes the University Hospital, the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing.

Utah's research facilities, such as the Huntsman Cancer Institute, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the Moran Eye Institute and Primary Children's Medical Center, are internationally recognized for innovative research and health care.

VIOLENT CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

	2004 RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS	RANK IN NATION	INCREASE/ DECREASE 03-04
UTAH	236	43	-2.4%
USA*	466		-1.2%

* (incl Wash DC)
Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports 2003, 2004



Frank Jensen

UTAH BIOTECHNOLOGY

Utah’s healthcare industry is buttressed by the state’s position as a leading center for biotechnology research and industry. The University of Utah has identified more disease-related genes than any other university in the world. Utah is home to superior research through the world’s largest family history database, along with clinical data regarding cancer occurrences in families.

Utah’s research universities and companies such as Myriad Genetics and NPS Pharmaceuticals are pioneering groundbreaking research in human genomics. In addition, innovations in proteomics, targeted drug therapies and drug delivery systems, and other advanced technologies will continue to keep Utah on the forefront of biotechnology.

For more information on Utah’s biotechnology industry, as well as the state’s other leading economic clusters, visit <http://goed.utah.gov/initiatives/clusters/utah.html>.

OLYMPICS LEGACY

From February 8 through February 24, 2002, Salt Lake City hosted the XIX Olympic Winter Games. Along with more than 2,000 athletes from 85 nations, nearly 3.5 billion people from around the world witnessed the Games on television. In Addition, the VIII Paralympics Winter Games were hosted from March 7 through March 16, 2002. More than 1100 athletes and officials participated.

Eleven venues were selected to house the Olympics’ athletic events, including a newly-built, state-of-the-art skating rink and the world’s fastest luge track. All of the Olympic venues are open to the public, allowing visitors to experience the sites firsthand and share in history. Visit <http://www.utah.com/olympics> for more information.

WINTER RECREATION

Utah’s 13 downhill and six cross-country ski resorts provide some of the world’s finest skiing and snowboarding. Low humidity and low mountain temperatures result in the dry powder snow for which Utah has become famous. The state’s heavy snowfall (up to 500 inches at some resorts) extends the Utah ski season from mid-November through early May. For more information, visit www.skiutah.com.

There are also plenty of opportunities for snowshoeing, ice climbing and snowmobiling on 850 miles of groomed trails running through fascinating and spectacular topography that ranges from rugged mountains to redrock.



SUMMER RECREATION

Utah’s outdoors offers enough activities to fill many lifetimes of summer recreation opportunities, including camping, hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, fishing, hunting and countless other activities in some of the most varied, unique and spectacular scenery anywhere. The state is also a global destination for water sports enthusiasts seeking adventure in whitewater rafting or kayaking, boating, jet skiing and scuba diving.

CYCLING

Utah’s mountains and redrock deserts offer compelling options for mountain bikers and touring cyclists of all ages and abilities. Moab is one of the leading U.S. cycling hubs, and most of Utah’s ski resorts offer bike rentals as well as numerous mountain trails.

For more information, contact Bicycle Utah at 801-649-5806, or visit <http://bicycleutah.com>.

UTAH TRAILWAYS

Seven of Utah’s most popular trail systems are being expanded and united to form the Utah Trailways, totaling more than 938 miles. Most trails are located close to the state’s primary population centers, providing quick access to walking, biking, hiking, horseback riding and off-roading in the midst of varied and spectacular scenery.

For more information about Utah’s trailways, visit <http://www.utahtrails.com> or <http://www.utah.gov/visiting/stateparks.html>.

NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS AND RECREATION AREAS

Southern Utah contains the greatest concentration of national parks in the U.S. The state’s national parks are regularly recognized as among the most beloved national parks by visitors in the United States and from around the globe. In addition, Utah’s seven national monuments, two national recreation areas, one national historic site and many state parks and recreation areas provide outdoor enthusiasts with unique and varied opportunities.

For more information, contact the Utah Office of Tourism (801) 538-1030 or visit <http://www.utah.com>.

ARTS AND CULTURE

Utah boasts rich artistic and cultural resources. The Utah Arts Council represents 172 theatre, 108 dance and 497 music organizations, including The Utah Symphony, Ballet West, and the Utah Opera Company.

Utah is also home to a number of distinguished festivals and other cultural events, including the Tony Award-winning Utah Shakespearean Festival and the Sundance Film Festival.

For more information, visit <http://www.utah.com/arts>.

OLYMPIC VENUES

Utah Olympic Oval

5662 South 4800 West (Cougar Lane)
Kearns, Utah
(801) 968-OVAL (6825)
Speed Skating

Salt Lake Ice Center/
Delta Center

301 W. South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah
www.deltacenter.com
Figure Skating, Short Track Skating

E Center

3200 S. Decker Lake Dr.
West Valley City, Utah
Ice Hockey

The Peaks Ice Arena

100 No. Seven Peaks Blvd.
Provo, Utah
Ice Hockey

Ice Sheet at Ogden

4390 Harrison Blvd.
Ogden, Utah
Curling

Park City Mountain Resort

1310 Lowell Avenue
Park City, Utah
Giant Slalom, Snowboarding Parallel and Halfpipe

Deer Valley Mountain Resort

2250 Deer Valley Drive
Park City, Utah
Slalom, Freestyle Aerials and Freestyle Moguls

Utah Olympic Park

Olympic Parkway and Highway 224
at Kimball Junction
Park City
(435) 658-4200
Bobsleigh, Luge, Skeleton, Ski Jumping and Nordic Combined

Soldier Hollow
(Wasatch State Park)

2002 Soldier Hollow Drive
near Midway
(435) 654-2002
Biathlon, Cross-Country Skiing

Snowbasin Ski Resort

Highway 167 (Trapper’s Loop)
(801) 399-0304
Downhill, Super G, Combined Downhill/Slalom

Rice Eccles Olympic Stadium

University of Utah Campus
Salt Lake City
Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Home of Olympic Cauldron

Olympic Village

University of Utah Campus
Salt Lake City
Athlete Village

COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICES

COUNTY	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE
Beaver	Beaver County Economic Development	105 East Center, Beaver, UT 84713	(435) 438-6490
Box Elder	Box Elder County Economic Development	01 S. Main Street 3rd Floor, Brigham City, UT 84302	(435) 734-3397
Cache	Cache Valley Chamber of Commerce	160 North Main, Logan, UT 84321	(435) 752-2161
Carbon	Carbon County Future	120 East Main, Price, UT 84501	(435) 636-3295
Daggett	Daggett County Economic Development	P.O. Box 219, Manila, UT 84046	(435) 784-3218
Davis	Davis County Economic Development	P.O. Box 618, Farmington, UT 84025	(801) 451-3278
Duchesne	Duchesne County Economic Development	50 E. 200 South, Roosevelt, UT 84066	(435) 722-4598
Emery	Emery County Economic Development	94 E. Main Street, Castledale, UT 84513	(435) 381-5576
Garfield	Garfield County Economic Development	55 South Main, P.O. Box 77, Panguitch, UT 84759	(435) 676-1157
Grand	Grand County Economic Development	89 East Center, Moab, UT 84532	(435) 259-1370
Iron	Iron County Industrial Development	110 N. Main Street, Cedar City, UT 84721	(435) 586-2950
Juab	Juab County Economic Development Agency	160 North Main Street, Room 102, Nephi, UT 84648	(435) 623-3400
Kane	Kane County Economic Development	135 W. Kanab Creek Drive, Kanab, UT 84741	(435) 644-8841
Millard	Millard County Economic Development Association	P.O. Box 854, Delta, UT 84624	(435) 864-1406
Morgan	Morgan County Economic Development	1270 W. Old Highway Road, Morgan, UT 84050	(801) 845-4008
Piute	Piute County Economic Development	550 N. Main Street, Junction, UT 84740	(435) 577-2949
Rich	Bear Lake Regional Commission	2661 US Highway 89, P.O. Box 26, Fish Haven, ID 83287	(208) 945-2333
Salt Lake	Economic Development and Community Resources Division	2001 South State Street, Suite N4300, Salt Lake City, UT 84190	(801) 468-2181
San Juan	San Juan Development Council	117 S. Main Street, Monticello, UT 84535	(435) 587-3235
Sanpete	Sanpete County Economic Development Commission	191 North Main Street, Manti UT 84642	(435) 283-4321
Sevier	Sevier County Economic Development	250 North Main, Richfield, UT 84701	(435) 896-9262
Summit	Summit County Economic Development	PO Box 128, Coalville, UT 84017	(435) 366-3120
Tooele	Tooele County Economic Development	47 South Main Street, Tooele, UT 84074	(435) 843-3160
Uintah	Uintah County Economic Development	147 E. Main Street, Vernal, UT 84078	(435) 781-6731
Utah	Utah County Business Development	100 East Center Street, Suite 3200, Provo, UT 84606	(801) 370-8100
Wasatch	Wasatch County Economic Development	P.O. Box 427, Heber, UT 84032	(435) 654-3666
Washington	Washington County Economic Development Council	225 South 700 East, St. George, UT 84770	(435) 652-7750
Wayne	Wayne County Economic Development	P.O. Box 132, Bicknell, UT 84715	(435) 425-3930
Weber	Ogden/Weber Chamber of Commerce	2393 Washington Boulevard, Suite 400, Ogden, UT 84401	(435) 621-8300

For More Information:

The Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development
 324 South State Street, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
 (801) 538-8700 www.goed.utah.gov

